

## COURTS BLAMED FOR DRUNKEN CHAUFFEUR

National Highways Protective  
Society Would Have Li-  
censes Revoked.

### STATE IS HELPLESS NOW

Col. Cornell, Secretary, Points  
Out Many Drive Cars  
Without Sanction.

The menace of the drunken chauffeur and the unlicensed driver of automobiles is a matter receiving the close attention of the National Highways Protective Society. Col. Edward S. Cornell, secretary of the society, said yesterday that it was all very well to cry out against the increasing number of persons killed by motor vehicles, but that nothing would result until the courts enforced the more severe penalties and until all drivers were licensed. Col. Cornell said that the president of the society, Frederic R. Couderc, is interesting himself particularly in the latter reform.

"Existing ordinances as amended for New York city are entirely adequate on most points and are among the best in the world," said Col. Cornell. "The only real defect in the law being that every one who drives a car is not required to take out a license. This doesn't apply only to owners of machines. Why, an ex-convict can borrow a machine and the license law can't prevent him from driving unless it can be shown that he operates the machine for hire."

Twelve of forty-three revoked. Col. Cornell complained that the courts were too easy on operators of automobiles convicted of operating a machine while intoxicated. He showed THE SUN reporter statistics gathered by the society, which indicate that in the recent convictions of intoxicated drivers throughout the State the courts saw fit to revoke the license in only twelve cases.

Licenses may be revoked by the Secretary of State only on recommendation of the court. The National Highways Protective Society has in its files a series of letters which have been sent to the Secretary of State and the Chief Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions relative to revoking the license of a man convicted of operating a car while intoxicated. Though almost a year has elapsed, so far as Col. Cornell could say the Secretary of State is still awaiting a definite answer.

While according to the National Highway Protective Society's figures the courts here and elsewhere in the State are slow to revoke licenses, the same statistics show that many of those convicted of operating an automobile while intoxicated received prison sentences. One man convicted here received a sentence of three months in the penitentiary. The fines where licenses were not revoked ran from \$5 to \$100 and thirty days in jail, the latter sentence being imposed in Syracuse.

Col. Cornell insists that neither fine nor imprisonment is as sure a deterrent to reckless driving as would be the certainty that the driver's license would be revoked or suspended. He pointed out that in Massachusetts, where the Highway Commission has power to revoke licenses, 424 were suspended and 144 revoked during the eleven months beginning December 1, 1912, and ending October 30, 1913. During the same period the commission reports 103 persons were prosecuted on the charge of operating while intoxicated and 59 were found guilty.

### Menace to Other States.

Col. Cornell said that the immunity from heavy penalty which he declared to exist in this State was a menace to neighboring States since although a New York driver offending there may be punished he still retains his license and can return to his home State. He mentioned the case of a New York tourist who recently broke five Massachusetts laws, including the one against drunk driving, but who holds his license. Col. Cornell advocated interstate courtesy in such cases as an important step toward ridding the streets and roads of reckless drivers.

While discussing motor vehicle fatalities, Col. Cornell said that there seemed to be a general misconception concerning the number of such fatalities in London. In 1912 there were 369 fatal accidents caused by power driven vehicles in the Metropolitan district. Of these 125 were caused by light and heavy motor cars, motorcycles being included. Motor cars killed 40, trucks 37 and motor omnibuses 167. For 1910 and 1911 the total fatalities caused by motor vehicles of all sorts included trucks was 214 and 284 respectively. Of those killed 237 were between the ages of 15 and 40, seeming to show that it isn't easy to dodge a London motor vehicle.

The best obtainable figures of motor fatalities for this country show that 224 persons were killed here last year. It is hardly fair to compare the two cities on the basis of these figures, however, since the New York State car is largely represented in London by the motor omnibus.

### SAY BELL CO. SCARED CAPITAL.

Witnesses Tell of Pamphlets Seeking to Ruin Independents.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Government closed its hearing here to-night in order to dissolve the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The next hearing will begin in Baltimore next Tuesday. Witnesses who testified at the hearing show that the American company sought to ruin independent telephone companies through the dissemination of pamphlets warning banks not to put their money into such securities.

### EVERY SOUTHERN WHEEL STOPS.

Railroad Halted Five Minutes for W. W. Finley's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Every wheel on the Southern Railway and its subsidiaries was stopped for five minutes to-day during the funeral of W. W. Finley, late president of the road, who died in this city Tuesday.

The services were performed at 11 o'clock this morning at St. John's Church by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith. Among the honorary pallbearers were James J. Hill, Judge E. H. Gary, Francis Lynde Stetson, George F. Baker, Jr., Charles Steele and A. B. Andrews, first vice-president of the Southern.

At 10:15 the honorary pallbearers gathered at the Finley home for private services, which were attended only by members of the family and close friends.

### Success in Fight to Kill Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—An unidentified woman, about 45 years old, after fighting with two boys on the Market street bridge to-day, mounted the railing and hurled herself into the Schuylkill River. Her body was recovered in ten minutes. She was short, weighing about 175 pounds, had dark eyes and black hair.

## HANGMAN BALKS AT HANGING.

Draw Pay 37 Years in Bermuda, but Shuns First Job.

Sandy McMeikle, the gray haired executioner of Bermuda, has not hanged a man in thirty-seven years, but has drawn the modest salary that goes with the job. Last week he was notified that he would have to preside at the hanging of a negro recently convicted of murdering another negro. The court fixed next Tuesday as the day of the execution. Sandy asked to be excused because he was old, his nerves a bit unsteady and because he was woefully out of practice.

The authorities decided to let Sandy off and engaged a British soldier, in prison in Bermuda for assaulting his superior officer, to do the job. The soldier, surprised to find that he was to be paid for his services, received 20 pounds and free passage to England. This was granted. Then it was discovered that all the men in the prison had been hanged. Lots of tarred rope could be had, but that was not according to the hangman's code, so they got manila from the naval station on the island.

The merchants and hotel keepers of Bermuda began to take interest in the hanging when it seemed to be settled that it would take place next Tuesday. They had a meeting and pointed out that a hanging on so happy an island would affect the tourist business seriously and requested that the execution be postponed until after the winter season was over, so the nerves of visitors from the frosty latitudes would not be shocked.

The authorities seriously considered the problem and, according to Capt. Daniel of the Royal Mail liner Caribbean, in yesterday from the "Newspaper," they put off the hanging until April.

## MADDOO OFFERS CASH TO HELP BUSINESS

Continued from First Page.

meat requirements of the proposed banking and currency law, with the result that normal and casual borrowers have felt the pinch.

President Wilson insisted upon consideration of the banking and currency bill at this session for the reason, as he argued, that a new banking system should be installed coincident with action on the tariff in order that the disturbances that usually accompany a revision of the revenue laws might be minimized as far as possible. It was on this account that he kept Congress at work through the summer and fall. He was hopeful that the new banking law would be made effective before the holidays.

The impression appears to be quite general in Administration circles that as the Secretary of the Treasury now has publicly recognized a contraction of credit the Senate will not be inclined to act on the banking bill without further delay. Republicans are not disposed to filibuster the measure and to-night Democratic leaders were hopeful that by keeping everlastingly at it they might be able to pass the bill before the holidays or early in January.

## MONEY ON CALL AT 10 PERCENT

Maximum Rate for Year Due to Gold Shipments.

The heavy shipments of gold to San Francisco, the approach of the end of November, with its necessity of preparation for the December 1 disbursements, and large shipments of specie to Canada were given as reasons for the high 10 per cent rate for call money in Wall Street yesterday. This rate, the maximum for the year, was accompanied by a 7 per cent rate for time deposits.

In the past week, it was explained, the banks have lost about \$20,000,000 in cash. The Canadian takings of gold were increased yesterday to \$13,000,000, and this added to movement to San Francisco and other points made the heavy reserve drain. This amount is increased by an indefinite but large sum, which always is withdrawn from the banks over the counter of the Federal Reserve bank to meet obligations which come due on December 1.

## LAPHAM ETCHINGS SEEN.

Many Whistlers and Rembrandts at the Mervin Sales.

The Lapham collection of etchings, now on view at the Mervin Sales Company, 16 East Fortieth street, contains a number of impressions of the older masters of this art, such as Rembrandt, and many of the etchings of this period, such as Haden and Whistler.

The Whistlers are especially plentiful, numbering no less than forty-two. Among them is "The Venetian Mast," the Billingsgate and London scene, which are characteristic boats and masts; "Roughing it by Lamplight," "Sketching the Thames" and the fairytale "Savoy Folding." The etchings include a trial proof of the "Lancashire River," with the cows wading in the foreground water. An interesting older example is the "Virgin of Sorrows," by Hendrick Goltzius, 1653-7. The drawing of the Virgin is Dureresque and the figure of the Christ is very beautiful. The "Abbeville au Pont Marie, Paris," by A. Lenoir, is a lively scene, with men on horseback in the river and lively boats on shore. The "Grand Chateau" is a Mervin that is out of the usual manner. Twenty-five lithographs of old London scenes, as they were in the days of the reign of Charles II, were also on view.

## AL ADAMS'S WIDOW WINS SUIT.

Need Not Pay \$30,000 for Protection Against Sorceress.

Mrs. Isabella V. Adams, widow of Al Adams, need not pay \$30,000 to Mrs. Mark Adams, widow of the late Al Adams, a decision of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissing Mrs. Gilbert's complaint. The testimony showed that in 1907, prior to the death of Al Adams, Mrs. Adams gave her note for \$30,000 to Mrs. Gilbert in consideration of the latter's promise to protect Mrs. Adams and her family from impending ill through the influence of Hags, an alleged Indian sorceress. Mrs. Adams also alleged that certain roots and herbs steeped by "Hags" would cure Al Adams of diabetes, and also promise to sprinkle water around the Adams' mining property in Mexico and make the mines rich.

The court found that the note was executed as the result of Mrs. Gilbert's false representations.

## JOHN BODEN LEFT \$5,738.

Estate of Ex-Secretary of the Racing Commission Goes to Mother.

John Boden, ex-secretary of the State Racing Commission and formerly manager of the New York Jockey Club, left an estate of \$5,738.43, according to an appraiser's report, filed in Brooklyn yesterday.

The gross estate, including a life insurance policy for \$10,000, was less than \$11,000. No mention is made of the Spring Valley Farm, where Mr. Boden lived. Gray Eagle, Don Oro and several other famous horses were named in the will as residuary legatees, getting nothing, as the estate barely paid the legacy to Mrs. Bridget Boden, the testator's mother. She was short, weighing about 175 pounds, had dark eyes and black hair.

## JOHN BODEN LEFT \$5,738.

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## GANG SHOTS THREE IN HAT STRIKE RIOT

Girl Hit by Stone in Taxicab  
Carrying Workers From  
Non-union Factory.

### WOUNDED MAN MAY DIE

Accused of Being Follower of  
Dopey Benny—Companion  
Locked Up.

Three men were shot last night in front of the factory of S. Feldman & Co., makers of wire hat frames at 166 and 168 Greene street, where strike breakers have been employed for some time. One of the wounded may die. A girl employee who was trying to go home in a taxicab was struck on the head by a stone. She was carried back into the factory under guard.

The forty strike breakers have been protected on their way to and from work by the United Secret Service Bureau of 815 Broadway. Soon after 5 o'clock last night Max Schausky, head of the bureau, left the factory in a taxicab with half a dozen girls and women. At Greene and West Houston streets a volley of stones hit the car. One of them gashed the right temple of Sadie Blattman, 18 years old, of 111 Seventh street. She fell back unconscious in the arms of her friends.

The taxicab sped around the block and back to the factory. Schausky and his assistant, carried Miss Blattman into the building and the others followed. Foodly called up Police Headquarters and reserves from Mercer street were sent to the factory.

Meanwhile Policeman Schrage on post at Bleeker and Greene streets, heard shooting. He ran toward the factory, but just then a police whistle sounded somewhere back of him in Bleeker street. He obeyed the call of the decoy whistle and the reserves beat him to the place of the shooting.

They found three wounded men on the sidewalk near the factory entrance. One of them was Charles Piazza, 207 Grand street, a guard whose job was to escort Samuel Feldman, senior partner of the firm, back to his home. He was shot in the right shoulder. The bullet had lodged under his right shoulder.

The two others were Herman Emanuel, 14 Harrison avenue, Brooklyn, a visitor at the factory, who had been hit twice in the right leg, and a young man who said at first that he was Harry Fields, of 148 East Houston street, but revealed himself as Max Greene, of 68 Avenue A, when he was told that he probably would die.

Learning of the body of Greene was Harry Gordon, of 102 Eldridge street. Piazza said that Gordon was the man who shot him and that Gordon and Greene were members of the Dopey Benny gang from the East Side. The police suspected that the Dopey Benny gang had been hired to use their guns in behalf of the strikers.

Gordon was locked up charged with felonious assault. Max Blattman was taken home in another taxicab.

## WEAVERS BALK AT STRIKE.

Object to Hardship of Going Out Again at Pasternak.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 28.—It was made very apparent at a meeting in Institute Hall, 1 W. W. headquarters, to-night that the broad silk weavers do not relish the idea of a strike. The strikers are determined to force a demand if it is refused by the manufacturers when committees wait up for the strikers to look for a job. One thousand broad silk weavers decided by resolution, however, to give the ribbon weavers financial aid in the event of a strike, and a strike is bound to come as the ribbon weavers demand to be going to have a shorter day and the mill owners say they won't.

There are about 1,000 silk weavers and an equal number of silk ribbon weavers in the city. The total number of dyes, who joined in the last strike, is about 2,000. The dyes will meet to-morrow night to decide on a plan of action in the coming holidays.

Organizer Emil Koettgen addressing to-night's meeting said that the master dyes would not allow all the strikers to be determined to go to the rescue of the silk ribbon manufacturers, and therefore it was the duty of the broad silk weavers and the ribbon weavers to make a strong unit. He said that the mill owners were trying to make the I. W. W. the issue, but insisted that only the workers themselves are interested. He said that the strikers should not allow the employers to take up the fight for the workers.

Many of the silk weavers said after the meeting that they had paid the financial obligations assumed during their twenty-two months of idleness in the last strike and that they didn't approve of another strike. With the holiday season and the winter months coming on.

## LIVELY OLD PRINTS ON VIEW.

Curious Collection Shown at the Anderson Galleries.

The old New York views collected by J. Remsen Lane of Orange, N. J., now to be seen at the Anderson Galleries, form a lively group, particularly the old views, include a number of old fire views. They are so picturesque that one almost regrets that we no longer have such fires. One favorite view is the old City Hall, with women and children being carried down from the windows by the brave firemen on carmine ladders, while all around them what used to be called a "veritable holocaust."

There have been other wars than the present one in Mexico, and here are several views of the battles. The most romantic is the "Capture of Gen. La Vega" by the gallant Capt. May. Gen. La Vega surrenders with a smile on his face. There are many civil war prints, maps, caricatures and views of cities. The death scenes of the Presidents are always effective, and the battle scenes thrilling. The most curious election handbill seen in this city is that of 1820, in which the two candidates are seen in workmen's overalls and are nicknamed the "Galena Tanner" and the "Nackled Shuemaker." The "Girl of the Year" 1860, shows a young woman in green and red Dolly Varden costume smoking a cigarette. It is intended no doubt as a hideous caricature, and probably the artist had the idea that in reality she was a first class prostitute.

## HAVEMEYER LEFT ONLY \$13,991.

Son, J. Craig, Got Estate—Sent on "Little Boy" Valued at \$85.

James Havemeyer, who died August 18, 1912, and was the brother of William F. Havemeyer and father of J. Craig Havemeyer, left a gross estate of only \$13,991 and a net estate of \$11,456. A mortgage on the Hotel Manhattan for \$100,000 was paid off. The bulk of the estate went to his son, J. Craig. He also had in bank deposits. He also had an interest in a trust fund of \$100,000 set aside for his wife by his daughter, Agnes Havemeyer Todd. His seat on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was appraised at only \$5.

## The Equitable Building will adjust itself to your business

SOUNDS absurd, but it is true none the less, for whatever type of accommodation you want, you can get it in the Equitable Building.

The reason being, that the offices in the Equitable Building will be built to order, both as to exterior dimensions and interior layouts. Whether you want a single room, a suite, a floor, a section or a zone, you can get it in the Equitable, built to within a foot of your actual needs.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

**Equitable Building**  
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

## DEMOCRATIC BARON FINDS MUSIC'S ODOR

Albert N. Hazal of Hungary  
Says Invention Will Re-  
vise Harmony Study.

### SCRUBS TO EARN LIVING

Conceals Identity as John Nap,  
but Relishes Experiences  
in Lowly Callings.

A young baron of the Hungarian nobility, Albert N. Hazal, who has been scrubbing floors and washing dishes in this city for six months while he studied American life from the bottom, has invented, he says, a machine which proves that music produces delightful odors perceptible to educated nostrils. Baron Hazal has a notion that his theories and his invention will revolutionize the study of music, and that the nose, not the ear, will become the true tester of harmony.

The young baron has had interesting and romantic experiences since he came from Budapest. Although his family is wealthy and he was supplied with ample funds to study in America, he has preferred to dress plainly and to look for hard work, the better to acquaint himself with the life and customs of the people. He concealed his title under the name of John Nap. Enough experiences were accumulated to fill even the large book on American life that the baron intends to write.

Early last summer Albert Roberts, a field secretary for the Young Men's Christian Association, met the young baron and his family in Budapest. The family, Mr. Roberts said, belonged to the old Hungarian nobility. The young man told Mr. Roberts that he was tired of Hungary and that he wanted to come to America and study. He was supplied with ample funds of himself and to learn the secret of American energy. The baron's father and mother, shocked at their son's decision, protested, but the young man insisted.

The baron appeared on July 15 last at the Twenty-third street Y. M. C. A. under the name of John Nap. He secured friends for him immediately. For several weeks he amused himself sight-seeing and then he put away his fashionable clothes and decided to look for a job. He worked at the Bowery Mission for several weeks, scrubbing floors and washing dishes. He was a waiter in two little flower eating houses, one of which he had to leave because the girl cashier fell in love with him.

Eventually Baron Hazal met Alexander Paul de Louis, an artist, who persuaded him to turn his musical ability to advantage. While living at 61 Poplar street, Brooklyn, the baron gave music lessons to a few pupils. He is unwilling to describe the machine until he has a patent for it, but he is convinced, he says, that he has hit on a thing.

The baron is 22 years old, handsome, slight of figure, with a pink complexion and a small black mustache. He is English friendly and is enthusiastic over his experiences in New York. "I found out for the first time what it is to live," he said. "I went back to Hungary to enter business and to create an independent fortune. I think that New York is the finest city in the world. I have little time for small politenesses, but at heart they are fine and generous. I have made many friends. I have tried to conceal the fact that I am to this in this country? I prefer to be known as John Nap."

HOME MISSION WOMEN TO MEET.  
Connell to Consider How Denominations Can Best Cooperate.

The sixth annual meeting of the Council of Women for Home Missions will be held in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 5 West Forty-sixth street, on December 2 and 4. The council is composed of representatives of the various denominational home mission boards of evangelical denominations and was organized for greater cooperation, better service and the development of such lines of work as the denominational board could undertake.

The meeting at 3 o'clock on December 4 will be open to the public. Dr. George W. Collins, of Boston, president of the council, will outline its work and aims. Mrs. Julia Vose Woodbury will tell of "The Supreme Test of the Melting Pot," and Mrs. Samuel Call Barnes will demonstrate methods of teaching English to immigrants.

At the close of the afternoon session members and friends of the council will be invited to the Hotel Manhattan for a buffet supper and get together evening.

## 5,000 PHOTOGRAPHS FOR \$250.

Theatrical and Other Notables Average 5 Cents Apiece.

The chief event in the Taylor sale at the Anderson auction rooms yesterday was the bidding for the superb album containing photographs of more than 5,000 celebrities, chiefly of the theatrical world. The basis of the collection was formed during the time of the late George W. Collins, of Boston, president of the council, and to this were added albums formed by Augustin Daly, George Vandenhoff and W. A. Toft. The albums were sold to R. Loewy for \$250. Mr. Loewy also got four volumes of Park Theatre playbills for \$25 and playbills of the Albany Theatre for \$10.

Theatre programmes and \$70 for a collection of 150 Booth programmes. R. Fridenberg got 120 Park Theatre bills for \$25 and E. R. La Mar paid \$15 for photographs of Adeline Patti, Mrs. Gilbert, Blanche Bates and Lillie Langtry. The total for the session was \$1,505.75, and the grand total for the Douglas Taylor collection was \$1,520.

## B. Altman & Co.

will place on Sale this day (Saturday)

### Several Thousand Yards of Choice Dress Silks

consisting of White Silks, Evening Silks and Black Silks, which will be offered at great reductions from the regular prices. Included are: Imported White Satin Brocades, regularly \$3.00 per yard . . . . . at \$1.58 Evening Crepes, 40 to 42 inches wide, regularly \$2.50 to 3.50 per yard . . . . . at \$1.78 White Washable Habutai Silk, 32 inches wide, regularly \$2.50 per yard . . . . . at \$1.38 Black Satin Liberty, 36 inches wide, regularly \$1.50 per yard . . . . . at 95c India Silks, 27 inches wide, in evening shades; regularly \$1.00 per yard . . . . . at 62c

(Arranged in Dress and Waist lengths).

## Exceptional Values in Women's Tailored Separate Skirts

in the latest models, made up in choice qualities of the desirable new Plaids and Black Broadcloth, will be offered this day (Saturday) . . . . . at \$6.75

## B. Altman & Co.

have now in stock a large and comprehensive assortment of

## Children's Hosiery

in weights and textures suitable for practical Autumn and Winter use, as well as for party wear. Included are silk, lisle, wool, merino and cotton Hosiery, representing the best products of the leading manufacturers of Europe and America.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

### FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D.D.

At the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn, "Sebachanezzer's Scripture for the People" will be read by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Lafayette avenue at 11 o'clock, the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture will be addressed by their leader, Dr. Henry Adams, who will take for his subject, "The New Testament: Our Debt to It and Our Departure From It."

On December 7 Mrs. Charles H. Isaacs will occupy the platform. Her subject will be "What Is the Matter With the Working Girls?"

At St. Andrew's Church, 127th street and Fifth avenue, divine services under auspices of the Republic-National League will be held Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. George H. Van de Water, D. D., Grand Chaplain, will preach, "The Master, together with the resident members of his staff, will attend. Brethren will assemble in the Sunday school room at 7:30 P. M. sharp to act as escort."

At the New Thought Church, 401 Madison street, the Rev. W. W. Schumann, P. M., will be the subject of F. W. Sears' lecture at 11 o'clock. An organ recital and sacred concert precede these at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme for to-morrow morning, beginning at 10:30 o'clock:

1. Toccata in G, "Cantilene Nuptiale." Debussy. 2. "Curfew." 3. "The Song of the Lark." 4. "The Song of the Lark." 5. "The Song of the Lark." 6. "The Song of the Lark." 7. "The Song of the Lark." 8. "The Song of the Lark." 9. "The Song of the Lark." 10. "The Song of the Lark." 11. "The Song of the Lark." 12. "The Song of the Lark." 13. "The Song of the Lark." 14. "The Song of the Lark." 15. "The Song of the Lark." 16. "The Song of the Lark." 17. "The Song of the Lark." 18. "The Song of the Lark." 19. "The Song of the Lark." 20. "The Song of the Lark." 21. "The Song of the Lark." 22. "The Song of the Lark." 23. "The Song of the Lark." 24. "The Song of the Lark." 25. "The Song of the Lark." 26. "The Song of the Lark." 27. "The Song of the Lark." 28. "The Song of the Lark." 29. "The Song of the Lark." 30. "The Song of the Lark." 31. "The Song of the Lark." 32. "The Song of the Lark." 33. "The Song of the Lark." 34. "The Song of the Lark." 35. "The Song of the Lark." 36. "The Song of the Lark." 37. "The Song of the Lark." 38. "The Song of the Lark." 39. "The Song of the Lark." 40. "The Song of the Lark." 41. "The Song of the Lark." 42. "The Song of the Lark." 43. "The Song of the Lark." 44. "The Song of the Lark." 45. "The Song of the Lark." 46. "The Song of the Lark." 47. "The Song of the Lark." 48. "The Song of the Lark." 49. "The Song of the Lark." 50. "The Song of the Lark." 51. "The Song of the Lark." 52. "The Song of the Lark." 53. "The Song of the Lark." 54. "The Song of the Lark." 55. "The Song of the Lark." 56. "The Song of the Lark." 57. "The Song of the Lark." 58. "The Song of the Lark." 59. "The Song of the Lark." 60. "The Song of the Lark." 61. "The Song of the Lark." 62. "The Song of the Lark." 63. "The Song of the Lark." 64. "The Song of the Lark." 65. "The Song of the Lark." 66. "The Song of the Lark." 67. "The Song of the Lark." 68. "The Song of the Lark." 69. "The Song of the Lark." 70. "The Song of the Lark." 71. "The Song of the Lark." 72. "The Song of the Lark." 73. "The Song of the Lark." 74. "The Song of the Lark." 75. "The Song of the Lark." 76. "The Song of the Lark." 77. "The Song of the Lark." 78. "The Song of the Lark." 79. "The Song of the Lark." 80. "The Song of the Lark." 81. "The Song of the Lark." 82. "The Song of the Lark." 83. "The Song of the Lark." 84. "The Song of the Lark." 85. "The Song of the Lark." 86. "The Song of the Lark." 87. "The Song of the Lark." 88. "The Song of the Lark." 89. "The Song of the Lark." 90. "The Song of the Lark." 91. "The Song of the Lark." 92. "The Song of the Lark." 93. "The Song of the Lark." 94. "The Song of the Lark." 95. "The Song of the Lark." 96. "The Song of the Lark." 97. "The Song of the Lark." 98. "The Song of the Lark." 99. "The Song of the Lark." 100. "The Song of the Lark." 101. "The Song of the Lark." 102. "The Song of the Lark." 103. "The Song of the Lark." 104. "The Song of the Lark." 105. "The Song of the Lark." 106. "The Song of the Lark." 107. "The Song of the Lark." 108. "The Song of the Lark." 109. "The Song of the Lark." 110. "The Song of the Lark." 111. "The Song of the Lark." 112. "The Song of the Lark." 113. "The Song of the Lark." 114. "The Song of the Lark." 115. "The Song of the Lark." 116. "The Song of the Lark." 117. "The Song of the Lark." 118. "The Song of the Lark." 119. "The Song of the Lark." 120. "The Song of the Lark." 121. "The Song of the Lark." 122. "The Song of the Lark." 123. "The Song of the Lark." 124. "The Song of the Lark." 125. "The Song of the Lark." 126. "The Song of the Lark." 127. "The Song of the Lark." 128. "The Song of the Lark." 129. "The Song of the Lark." 130. "The Song of the Lark." 131. "The Song of the Lark." 132. "The Song of the Lark." 133. "The Song of the Lark." 134. "The Song of the Lark." 135. "The Song of the Lark." 136. "The Song of the Lark." 137. "The Song of the Lark." 138. "The Song of the Lark." 139. "The Song of the Lark." 140. "The Song of the Lark." 141. "The Song of the Lark." 142. "The Song of the Lark." 143. "The Song of the Lark." 144. "The Song of the Lark." 145. "The Song of the Lark." 146. "The Song of the Lark." 147. "The Song of the Lark." 148. "The Song of the Lark." 149. "The Song of the Lark." 150. "The Song of the Lark." 151. "The Song of the Lark." 152. "The Song of the Lark." 153. "The Song of the Lark." 154. "The Song of the Lark." 155. "